

SAN LUIS OBISPO OPERATIONAL AREA EVACUATION SYMPOSIUM

June 29, 2011

Today's Topics

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- ❑ Introduction and Welcome
- ❑ Regulations
- ❑ Terminology
- ❑ Authorizations and Agency Roles
- ❑ Incident Command Structure and Incident Types
- ❑ Incident Evacuation and Repopulation Plan
- ❑ Tools and Challenges
- ❑ Breakout Exercises

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Regulations

The Law

California law authorizes officers to restrict access to any area where a menace to public health or safety exists due to a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or other disaster.

Any unauthorized person who willfully or knowingly enters an area closed... and who willfully remains within the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. (Penal Code 409.5 a, b and c)

Evacuation Regulations in CA

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- ❑ In CA, residents can legally remain in their home following an *Evacuation Warning or Order*.
- ❑ Authorities can prohibit the public from entering an *Evacuated Area*, including to reach their home.
- ❑ Authorities can enforce a closure of an area or road.
i.e.-Closure of a beach when general evacuations are not necessary.
- ❑ Media is exempt from these regulations

Authorities and Coordination

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- In CA, evacuation is a law enforcement responsibility.
- In large or fast moving incidents, fire and other agencies will assist.
- Large-scale and/or planned evacuations can be initiated by an IC or EOC
 - Depends on incident type and magnitude
 - IC and EOC must coordinate evacuations per NIMS & SEMS
- Those authorized to issue evacuations should be identified in each city's or county's emergency operations plan

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Terminology

Common terminology is essential to ensuring a safe, coordinated, and efficient evacuation.



The following terminology will be utilized in the San Luis Obispo County jurisdictional areas

Evacuation Warning

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- Alerting of community members in a defined area of a potential threat to life and property from an emergency incident.
 - Generally issued when the potential or actual threat is more than 2 hours away.
 - Subgroups such as special needs individuals may be issued an Evacuation Order at this level.

Evacuation Order

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- Movement of community members out of a defined area due to an immediate threat to life and property from an emergency incident.
 - Issued when there is a potential or actual threat to civilian population within 1 to 2 hours or when it is necessary to protect civilians due to an immediate threat.

Shelter In Place

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- Directing community members to stay secured inside their current location.
 - *Used if situation does not allow for evacuation or when evacuation could cause a higher potential for loss of life.*

(Tsunami) Safe Point

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- Temporary area to hold or stage evacuees until emergency passes or until a shelter can be established.
 - To be designated OUTSIDE of affected area. Large parking lot or park would work well.
 - Not necessary if shelters are already set up for affected residents.

Safe Refuge Area

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- A temporary safe location to hold emergency workers, or possibly evacuees until evacuation is possible.
 - *Normally a safe refuge area is WITHIN the affected area/inundation zone. For instance a multi-story building in a tsunami inundation areas.*
 - *Used primarily in wildland fires, hazardous materials, & tsunami*

Closure

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- Prohibiting usage or occupancy of a defined area such as a park, beach, or road due to a potential or actual threat to public health and/or safety.
 - *Used when an incident affects a defined area and large scale evacuation is not necessary. For example: Tsunami Advisory that only affects the beach.*
 - *Used when public officials want to limit recreating public in the case of a potential emergency.*

Levels of Closure

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❑ *Closures can be broken into further subcategories depending on the threat:*

- Level 1- Closed to all traffic except residents.
May require escorts
- Level 2- Closed to all traffic except critical incident resources
- Level 3- Closed to all traffic except FD and LE
- Level 4- Closed to all traffic including FD and LE

Repopulation, Reentry, Relocation

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□ Repopulation:

- The return of community members to a previously evacuated area for unrestricted use. Only after threat has been mitigated, infrastructure and utilities are secured, and emergency services have approved of the return.

□ Reentry:

- The *temporary* reentry of community members for a designated time to an evacuated area. i.e. to feed livestock in a potentially contaminated or at risk area.

□ Relocation:

- The long-term or permanent relocation of community members who previously lived in an affected area.

Acronyms and Terminology

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- ❑ Agency Having Jurisdiction
- ❑ Agency Representative
- ❑ Joint Information Center
- ❑ Emergency Operations Center
- ❑ Incident Command Post
- ❑ Incident Commander
- ❑ Unified Commander
- ❑ Multiagency Coordination System
- ❑ Unified Ordering Point



Acronyms and Terminology

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□ Agency Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

- The agency having jurisdiction and/or responsibility by statute or code for a specific geographical area, or a mandated responsibility.

□ Agency Representative (AREP)

- An individual assigned to an incident from an assisting or cooperating agency who has been delegated authority to make decisions on matters affecting that agency's participation at the incident.
- Agency Representatives report to the Incident Liaison Officer.

Acronyms and Terminology

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❑ Joint Information Center (JIC)

- Coordinates all incident-related public information activities. Central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies and jurisdictions should co-locate at the JIC.

❑ Emergency Operation Center (EOC):

- The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. County EOC will also serve as the ICP for an emergency at Diablo Canyon.

❑ Incident Command Post (ICP)

- The field location where the primary command functions are performed.

Acronyms and Terminology

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□ Incident Commander (IC)

- Responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site, including evacuations.

□ Unified Commander (UC)

- An Incident Command System application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single Incident Action Plan implemented.

Acronyms and Terminology

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□ Multiagency Coordination System (MACS)

- A system that provides the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. MACS assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.
- The elements include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications.

□ Unified Ordering Point (Agency Ordering Point)

- When an incident involves more than one jurisdiction and a Unified Command is activated, a Unified Ordering Point (UOP) shall be agreed upon by the Unified Command ICs.
- May be discipline specific if necessary.

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Immediate vs. Planned Evacuations



Immediate versus Planned Evacuations

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□ Immediate Need

- ▣ Often times emergency responders must initiate evacuations to save lives without authorization from immediate superiors

□ Planned Need

- ▣ On large events or long term events, the IC or EOC will have time to prepare specific plans and actions to safely move a population out of harms way

Immediate Evacuations

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- During the early stages of an incident, a strong command structure should be established
 - ▣ Provide clear command and control
 - ▣ Leader's Intent
 - ▣ Subordinates use "Appropriate Action" based on Leader's Intent



Implementing an Immediate Evacuation

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- If faced with an immediate evacuation
 - ▣ Request appropriate command structure, order resources, provide past, present and future report on conditions
 - ▣ Start evacuation of population using all means available
 - Route Alerting (Door to Door)
 - Vehicle or Helicopter Public Address (PA)
 - Use appropriate resources based on skills, knowledge and abilities
 - ▣ Set up perimeter to stop incoming additional civilians from entering
 - ▣ Once immediate need evacuations are completed, ensure public information is pushed out and start planning for future evacuation needs.

Immediate Evacuations

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- Keep in mind:
 - Maintain strong communication
 - Utilize other agencies
 - Preservation of life takes precedence over mitigating the emergency

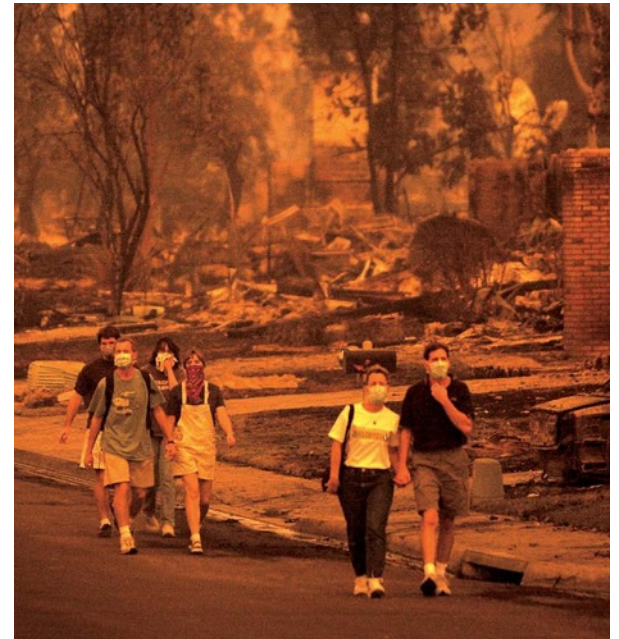


- Sheriff Watch Commander, FD Duty Chief, or initial dispatch center will determine when to start Multi Agency Coordination and Communication (MACs) is needed.

Planned Need Evacuation

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- Some emergencies lend themselves to ‘planned’ evacuations.
 - ▣ Large fires that will be active for several days
 - ▣ Tsunami with a prolonged ETA
 - ▣ Hazardous Material Spill



Implementing a Planned Evacuation

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- Identifying who is responsible and what agencies or cooperators are affected.
 - ▣ Ensure everyone is informed, involved in planning, and will conduct a coordinated evacuation
- Utilize your Evacuation & Repopulation Plan
- Establish priorities and a timeline
- Ensure your Evacuation Teams are prepped with information
- Ensure the public is informed



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Authorizations and Agency Roles

Who can authorize an evacuation and what are the roles of the primary agencies involved

Evacuation Authorizations

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- Those authorized to enact evacuations will vary by jurisdiction.
- For example: San Luis Obispo County authorizes the following as stated in the Emergency Operations Plan:
 - Incident Commander or IC Staff
 - Emergency Services Director
 - County Health Officer or Designee
 - Other Authorized personnel



Agency Roles in Evacuations

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□ CHP-

- Develop and implement traffic control strategy and overall management during multi-jurisdictional events.
- Coordinate traffic control activities of Sheriff, Public Works, and city law enforcement actions.

□ Caltrans

- Provide resources and coordinate with CHP for perimeter and traffic control.
- Assist with traffic diversions and restrictions.

□ Sheriff-

- Assist CHP, local LE with traffic control
- Perimeter and access control
- Direct county-wide law enforcement actions and mutual aid on multi-jurisdictional events.
- Implement route alerting with other LE

Agency Roles in Evacuations

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- Public Works-
 - Emergency road and infrastructure repair
 - Coordinate transportation resources
 - Provide resources and personnel to assist with traffic flow
 - Assist with identifying evacuation areas during relevant incidents
- County Fire
 - Assist with route alerting as available
 - Implement special needs checks
 - Identify evacuation areas during relevant incidents
 - Assist with evacuations as able
- County Health
 - Identify evacuation areas in public health emergencies
 - Assist with safe evacuation of hospitals, special needs facilities

Agency Roles in Evacuation

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- City Fire or Police
 - Assist with Route Alerting, Carless Collection, Special Needs
 - Identify and implement evacuations areas if incident is within jurisdiction
 - If evacuations are implemented, ensure local law enforcement and Sheriff's Department is notified.

- Hazmat Team, TRT, USAR, SWAT, Bomb Squad
 - Respond according to procedures and scope
 - Ensure notifications are made to jurisdiction lead

- State Parks, Port San Luis, Schools, Others
 - Respond according to procedures, but keep County EOC informed of actions.

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Command Structure and Incident Types



Incident Commander

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□ Incident Commanders or Unified Commanders represent agencies or jurisdictions that have legal or financial responsibility for the incident and evacuations

□ Typical Incident Commanders:

- Haz Mat with evacuations: Health, FD, LE
- Fire with evacuations: FD and LE
- Any highway incident with evacuations:
CHP, FD and LE
- Diablo Canyon Power Plant:
County EOC



Structure of Command

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- ❑ Most emergencies requiring an evacuation use a multi-jurisdictional/discipline response
- ❑ When an incident affects another jurisdiction or responsibility, an AREPs should be assigned from that jurisdiction
- ❑ When an incident threatens or enters another jurisdiction, unified command must be established between both jurisdictions



Structure of Command

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□ For the incident command to be successful and ensure that the public is best served, the following must take place:

- Early integration of all resources and disciplines into one incident command organization
- Early notifications to cooperators
- Clear lines of communications regarding incident objectives and expectations
- Early use of AREPs and Unified Commanders

Structure of Command

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- Sometimes an agency's responsibilities may be satisfied with good incident objectives and proper resources in the organization and the use of an AREP
 - ▣ Large wildfire with a LE Branch for Evacuations and AREP working with UIC
 - ▣ HM with Environmental Health
 - as AREP and HM Team mitigating the event successfully with limited predicted public health danger

Multi Discipline Incidents Organization

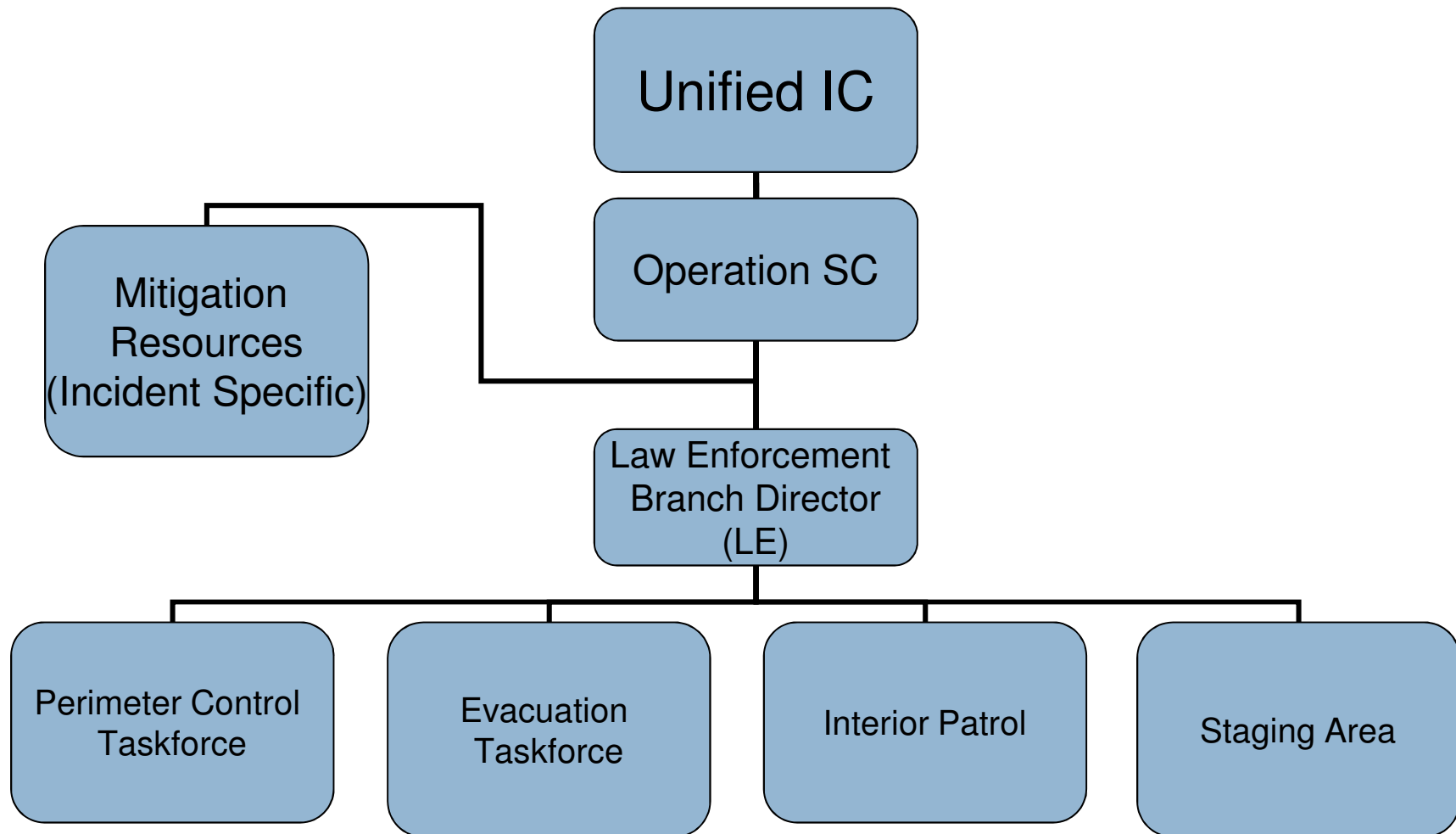
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- ICS is built from the bottom up – staff the incident to fit the need at hand
- Use Evacuation Branch, Groups, Taskforces to meet the needs of the evacuation
 - ▣ Don't complicate matters
 - ▣ Plan for expansion



Multi Discipline Evacuation – Basic

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Incident Types and Organization

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- Structure, and agencies involved will differ depending on the emergency.
- We will discuss the following on the next slides:
 - Hazardous Materials
 - Wildland Fire – small and large
 - Tsunami
 - Nuclear Power
 - Earthquake
 - Dam and Levee

Hazardous Materials Evacuations

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- ❑ Haz Mat Team
- ❑ SLO County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan
- ❑ Plan Includes:
 - Shelter in place vs. evacuation guidelines and implementation
 - Transportation coordination for evacuations
 - Public notification procedures and messages
 - Evacuation shelter coordination
 - Considerations for repopulation



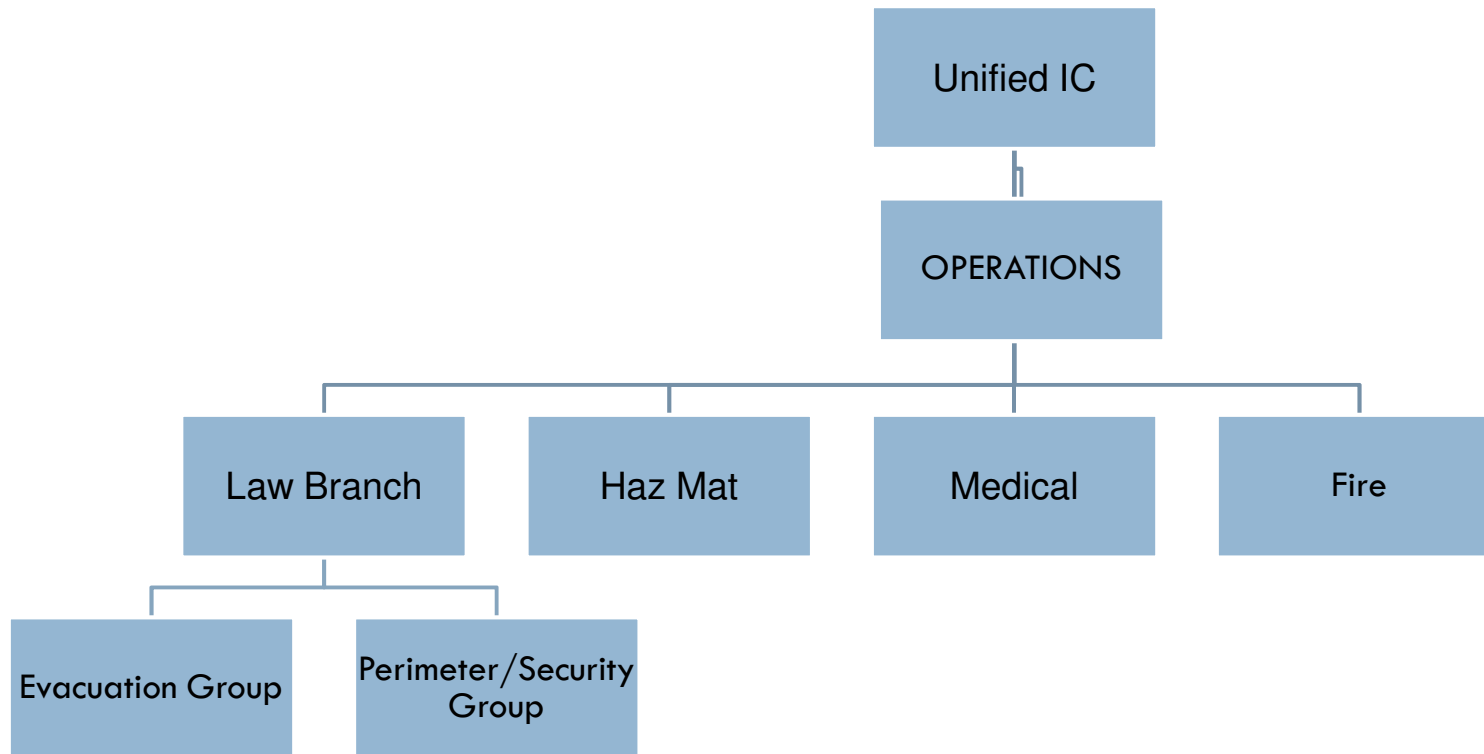
Hazardous Materials Incident

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Hazardous Materials	
Who is the lead for Mitigation?	Haz Mat Team
Agencies Involved	Public/Environmental Health EOC with jurisdiction Fire department with jurisdiction Law enforcement with jurisdiction
Plans Available	Haz Mat Plan
Resources to utilize	Haz Mat vehicles and trailers
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuation Order, Shelter in Place
Notifications to be made	Jurisdiction Lead County Sheriff, State of CA
Public Notifications	Reverse 911, Sirens, EAS, Route Alerting. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander

Multi Discipline Evac – Haz Mat

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Wildland Fires

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- Many wildland fires will cross boundaries between city jurisdictions and county areas.
- CALFIRE/SLO County Fire has produced Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) plans for certain areas
- Plans address:
 - Potential evacuation areas and routes
 - Pre-designated areas of safe refuge
 - Special considerations including building construction, fuels and hazards.

Wildland Fires

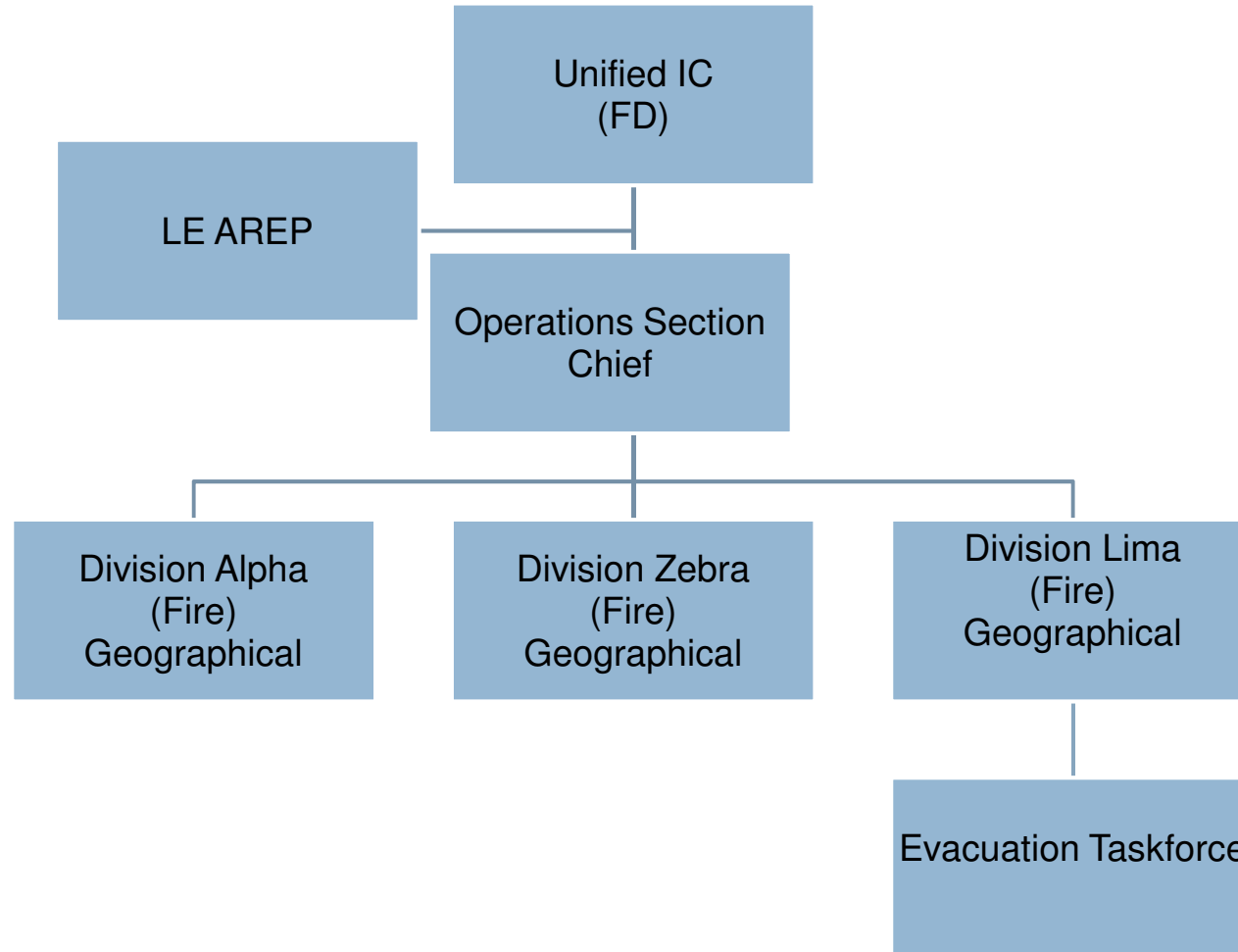
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Wildland Fires	
Who is the lead	Fire Department with jurisdiction
Agencies Involved	EOC with jurisdiction Fire department with jurisdiction Law enforcement with jurisdiction County Fire
Plans Available	Some WUI plans have been created
Resources to utilize	Incident Specific
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuation Order, Evacuation Warning
Notifications to be made	Jurisdiction lead, County Sheriff
Public Notifications	Reverse 911, Sirens, EAS, Route Alerting. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander

Multi Discipline Evacuation

Small Evacuation on a Wildfire

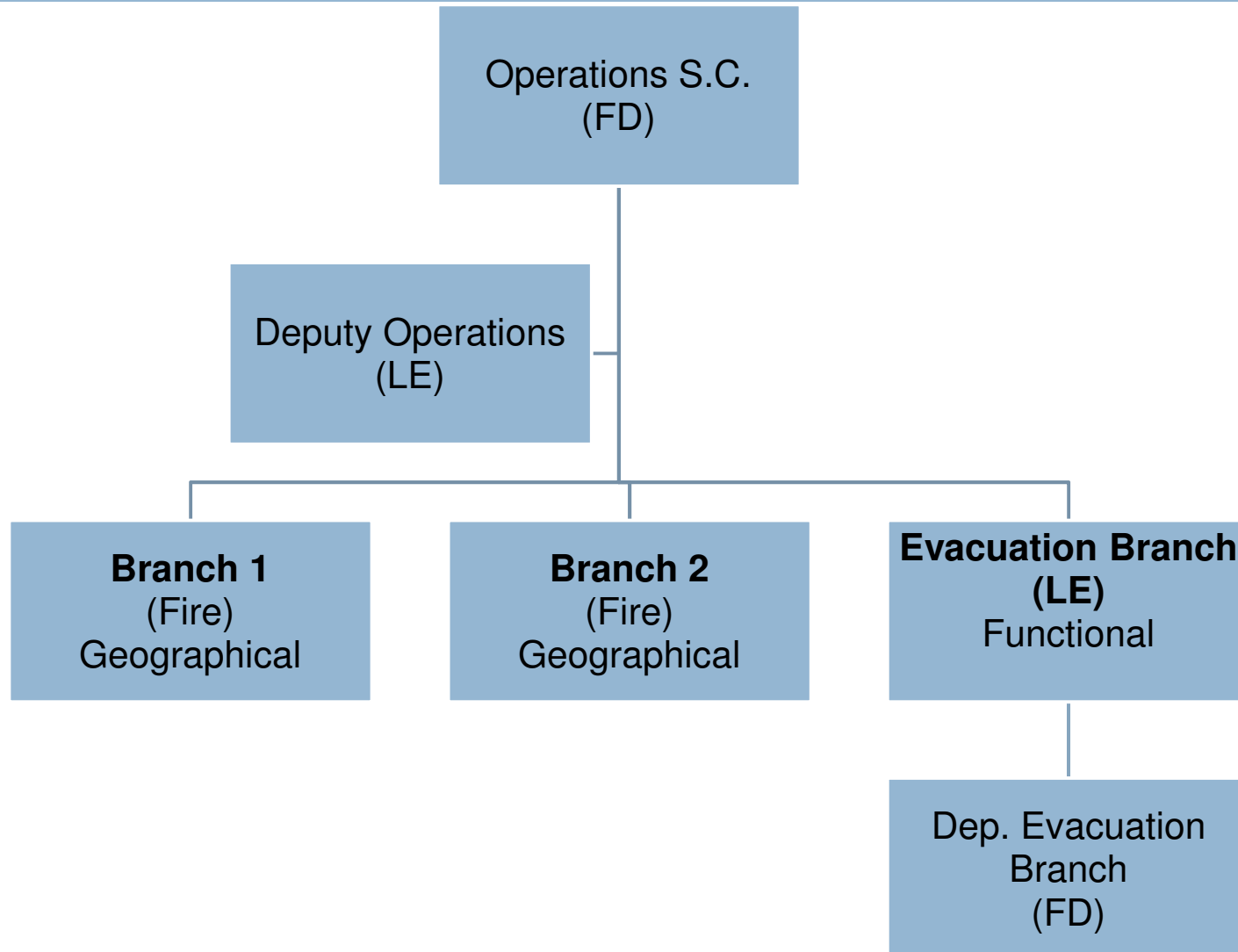
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Multi Discipline Evacuation

Large Evacuation on a Wildfire

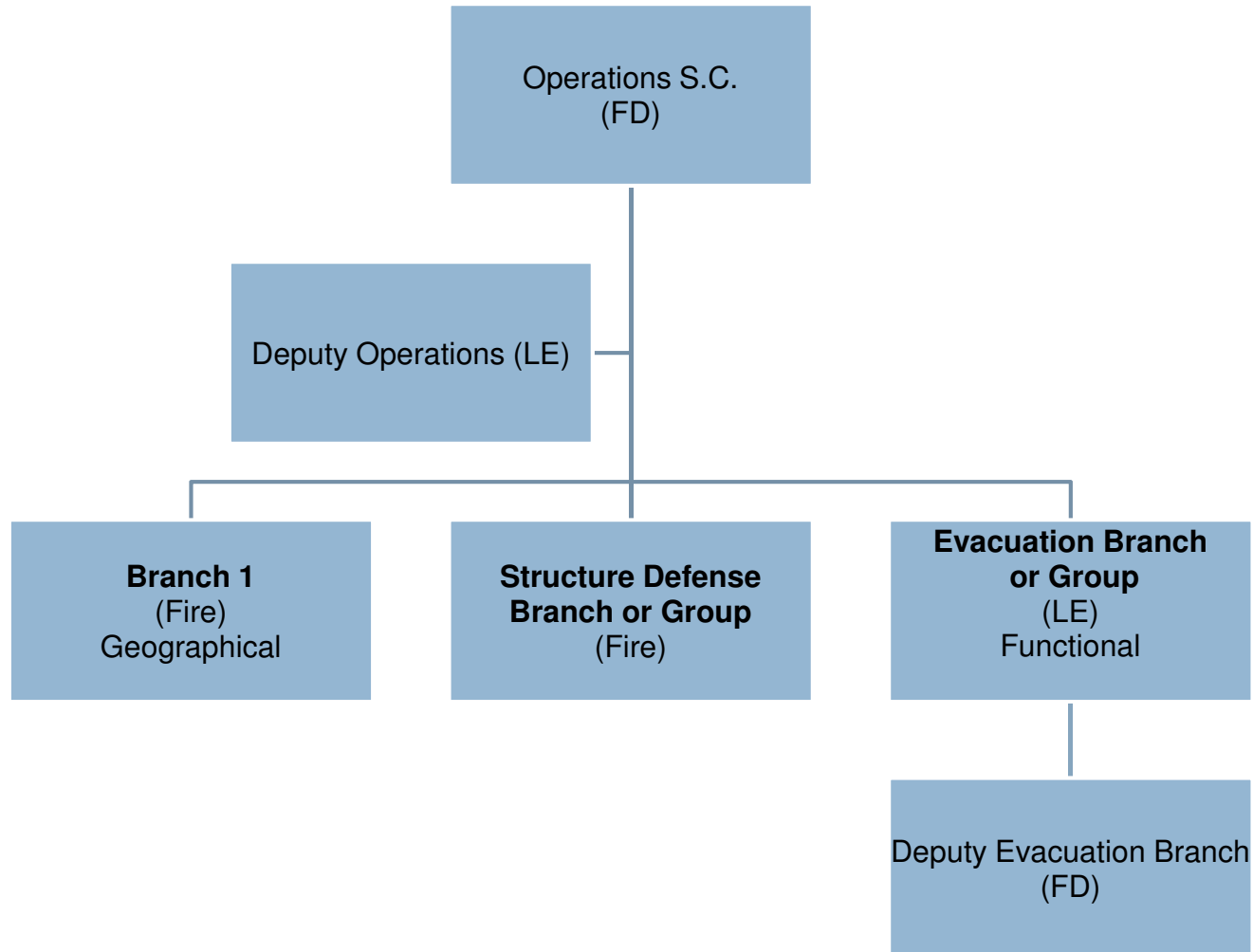
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Multi Discipline Evacuation

Large Evacuation on a Wildfire

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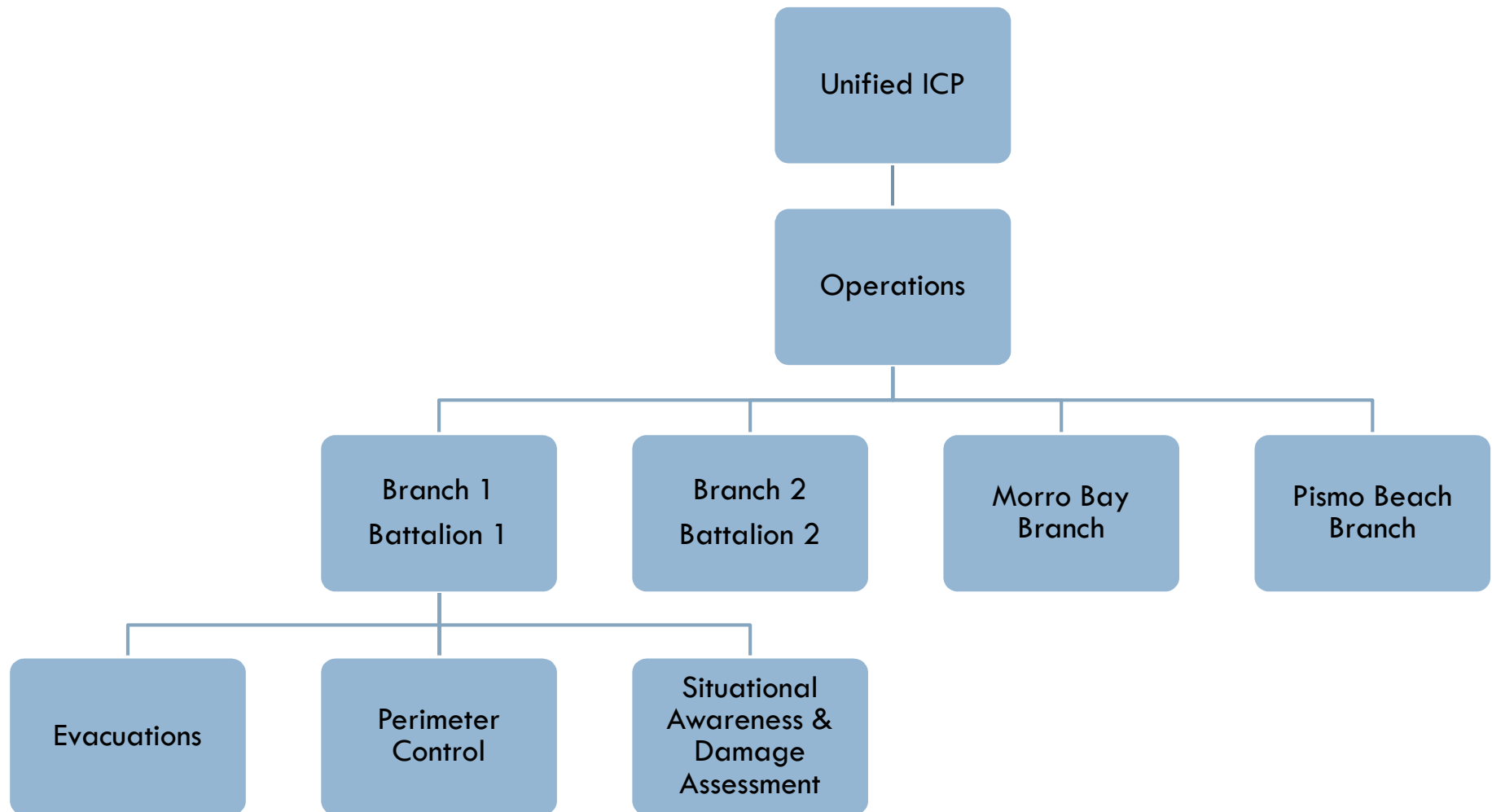
Tsunami

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- County EOC will provide information and evacuation guidance for entire coastline prior to wave arrival.
- Tsunami plan was written with all coastal agencies input and approval
- Tsunami preplans help field responders with:
 - Locating Inundation Areas
 - Evacuation Areas and Routes
 - Traffic Control Points
- Ideally a coordinated evacuation effort amongst coastal cities and the county will increase evacuation effectiveness
- Public Notifications such as Reverse 911, sirens, etc. will be coordinated by County EOC

Multi Discipline Evacuation Tsunami

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Tsunami

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Tsunami	
Who is the lead	County and Affected Cities
Agencies Involved	Coastal Cities, County, Fire, Law, State Parks, Port San Luis, Coast Guard, Harbor Patrol, etc.
Plans Available	Tsunami SOP and Tsunami PrePlans by Area
Resources/Equipment to utilize	Incident Specific
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuate, Safe Refuge Area
Notifications to be made	Notifications will be coordinated through the County EOC as many areas may need evacuations.
Public Notifications	Reverse 911, Sirens, EAS, Route Alerting. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander.

Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies

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- County EOC will make protective action decisions for the cities and unincorporated areas in the Emergency Planning Zone.
- CHP develops and implements the traffic control plan for the entire county. Directs Sheriff, Caltrans, County Public Works, and city law enforcement actions.
- Public Information will be coordinated out of JIC

Nuclear Power Plant

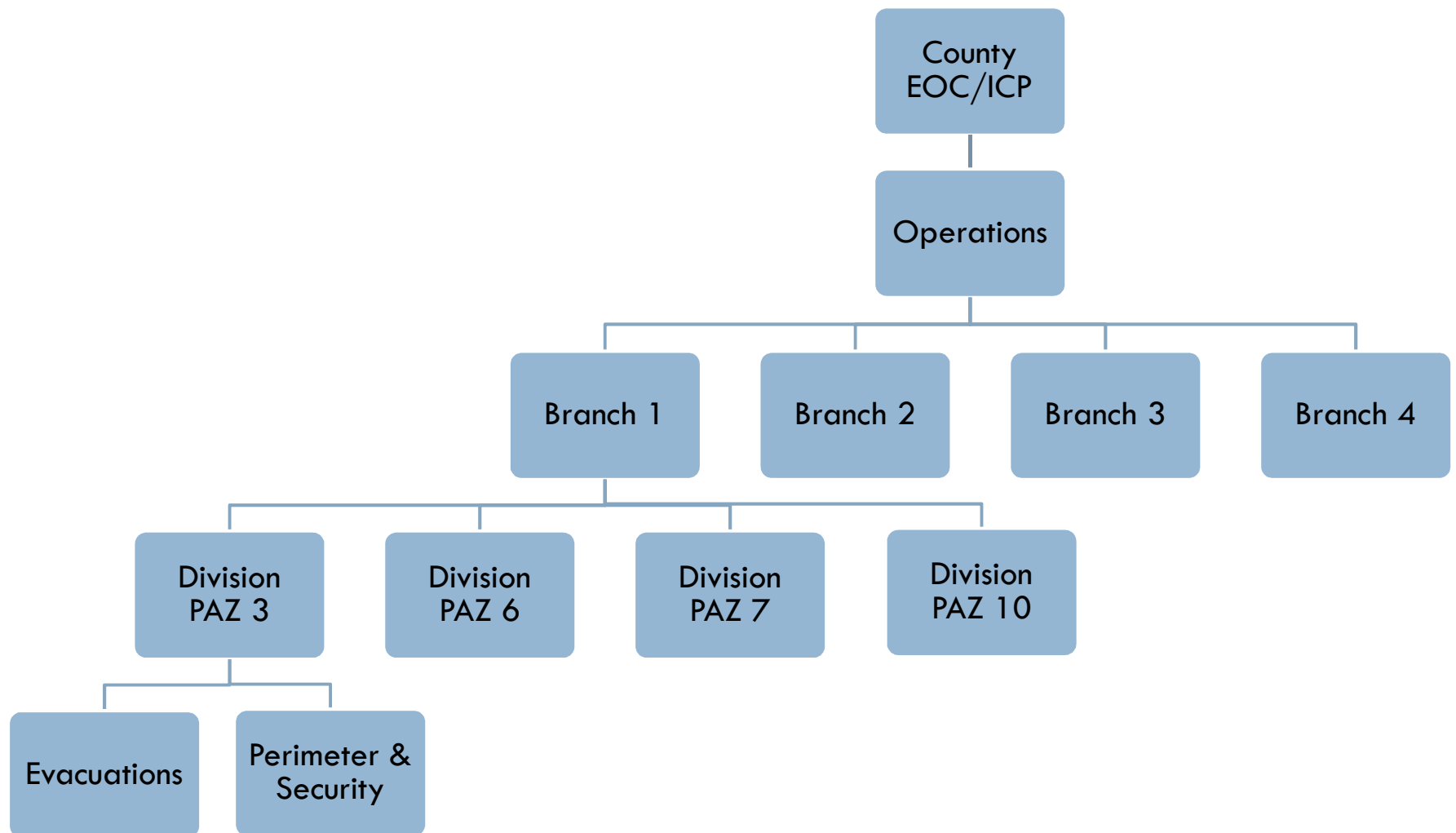
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Nuclear Power Plant Emergencies

Who is the lead	County EOC
Agencies Involved	Cities, Fire, Law, PW, CHP, Caltrans, State Parks, Schools, ARC, PGE, EHS, Schools, etc.
Plans Available	SOP(s) for each agency
Resources/Equipment to utilize	EWEC
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuation Warning or Order, Shelter in Place. Only as directed by County EOC.
Notifications to be made	Notifications will be made from EOC
Public Notifications	Sirens, EAS, Low Population Zone, Special Needs, etc.

Multi Discipline Evacuation -Nuclear

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Earthquake

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❑ County Earthquake Plan addresses situation reporting, damage assessment, notifications, etc.

❑ Earthquakes have the potential to affect large areas

❑ Following the San Simeon EQ, downtown Paso Robles was evacuated due to:

- Public Safety - Collapsed buildings
- Accountability of civilians
- Scene Security – Commercial Area
- Multiple Haz Mat and other dangers
- Reduction of spontaneous volunteers

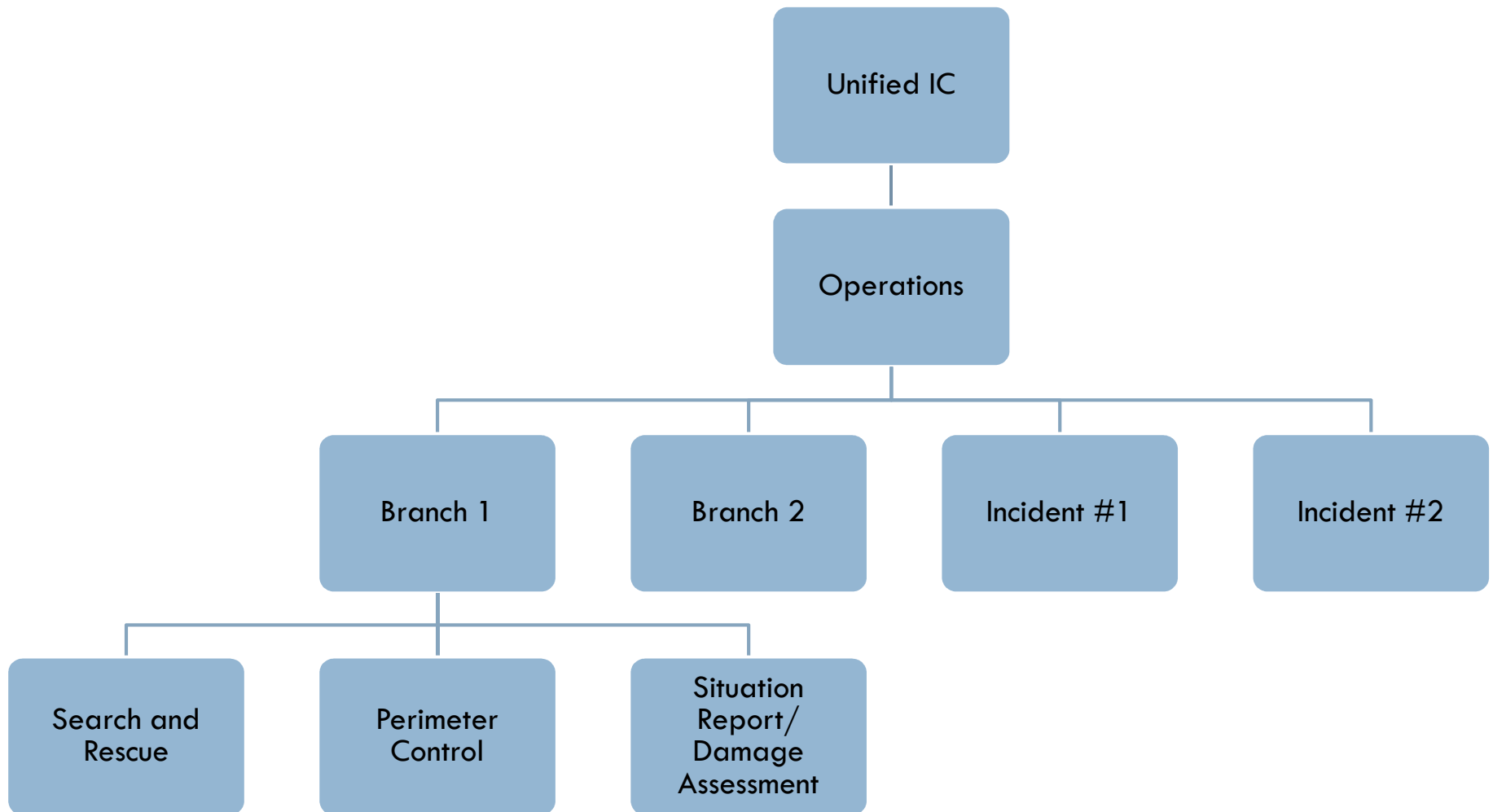
Earthquake

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Earthquake	
Who is the lead	Agency Having Jurisdiction
Agencies Involved	County and City EOCs All fire departments Law enforcement CHP, Caltrans, Public Works USAR teams, Technical Rescue Team, Haz Mat Team
Plans Available	County Earthquake Plan
Resources to utilize	USAR Vehicles and Trailers, Damage Assessment Teams
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuate Warning or Order due to resulting incidents.
Notifications to be made	Incident Specific
Public Notifications	EAS. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander

Multi Discipline Evacuation Earthquake

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Dam and Levee Evacuations

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- 8 dams, 2 levees could have an affect on SLO County
- Public Works utilizes a Arroyo Grande Creek Levee Failure Plan for pre-storm and initial actions before County Dam plan takes affect.
- Inundation and evacuation areas identified for each dam and levee with predetermined evacuation routes.

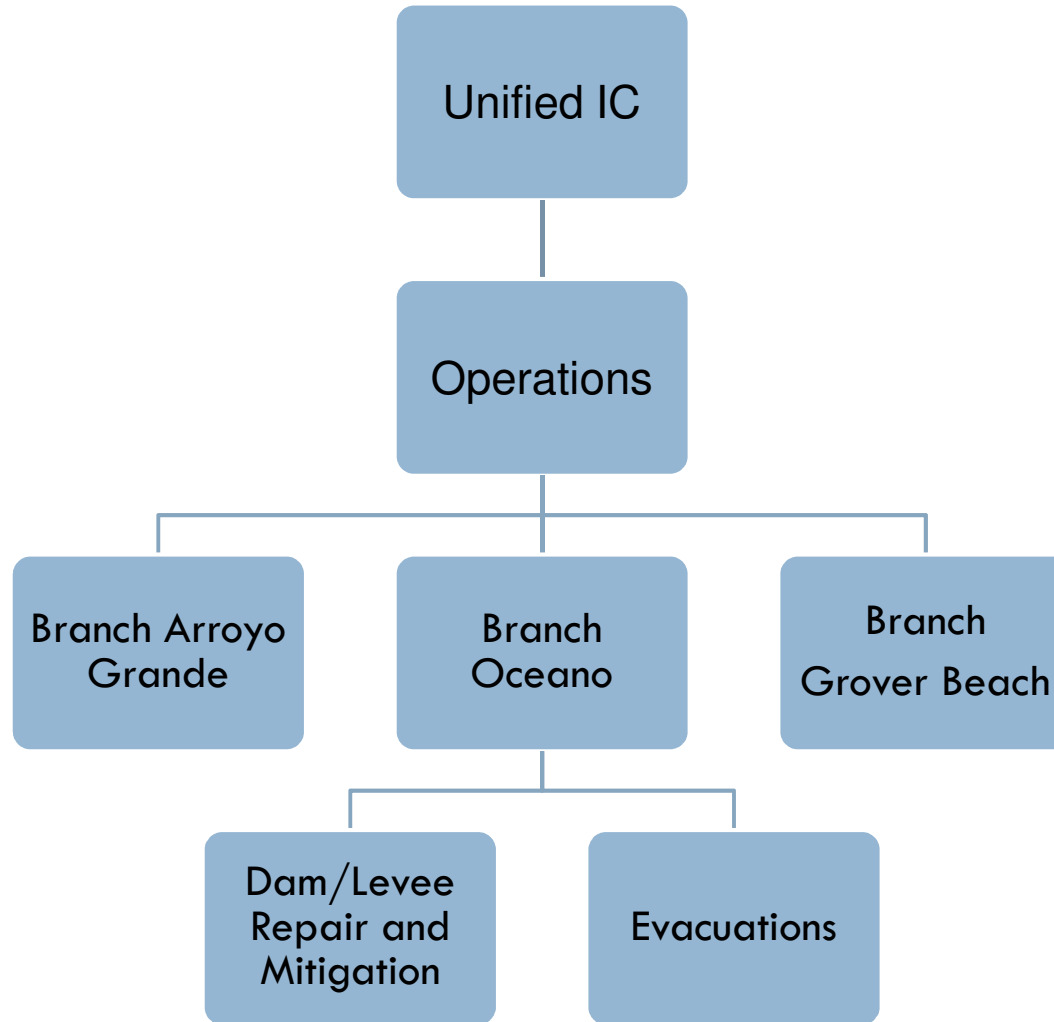
Dam and Levee Failures

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Dam and Levee	
Who is the lead	Public Works Utilities, Fire Department with Jurisdiction
Agencies Involved	EOC with jurisdiction Fire department with jurisdiction Law enforcement with jurisdiction County Fire, Sheriff, County EOC Owner of Dam
Plans Available	Dam and Levee Plan, inundation maps
Resources to utilize	Crews, visqueen, sand bags, water rescue teams
Likely Protective Actions	Evacuation Order or Warning
Notifications to be made	County Sheriff, Jurisdiction Lead
Public Notifications	Reverse 911, Sirens, EAS, Route Alerting. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander

Multi Discipline Evacuation Dam or Levee

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Other Cooperators

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- ❑ Red Cross*
- ❑ Animal Services & HEET*
- ❑ County Schools*
- ❑ PG&E, So Cal Gas, Telephone and Intranet Providers*
- ❑ Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters (VOAD)*
- ❑ Public Works/Caltrans*
- ❑ Community Emergency Response Team

*These agencies send representatives to the County EOC

“In preparing for battle I have always found that plans are useless, but planning is indispensable.”

General Dwight D. Eisenhower

Evacuation and Repopulation Plan

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- ❑ No emergency can ever be fully scripted
- ❑ Pre-Plans can be useless if the user fails to look outside the scope of the plan
 - ❑ Incidents do not always act as predicted
- ❑ The Evacuation and Repopulation Plan helps with immediate or planned evacuations
- ❑ The plan is a template and should be flexible to fit the need of the emergency planner
 - ❑ The plan guides incident staff toward questions and answers that will need to be addressed during evacuations

Evacuation and Repopulation Plan

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- The plan is divided into 4 parts
 - ▣ Page 1 and 2 are instructions
 - ▣ Page 3 through 6 may be used for evacuations
 - Page 3 can be used for immediate need evacuations.
 - Pages 3-6 can be used during planned evacuations.
 - ▣ Page 7 and 8 are used to repopulate



Sections 1-3 (Immediate or Planned)

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1	INCIDENT NAME: _____ INCIDENT # _____ Prepared by _____ Date: _____ Time: _____	
2	Evacuation Area(s) & Type – Order, Warning, Shelter in Place, Safe Refuge Area	
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
3	Decision Points to Initiate above Actions	Predicted Time to reach Evacuation Area (circle 1)
	1.	_____ Hour(s)
	2.	_____ Hour(s)
	3.	_____ Hour(s)
	4.	_____ Hour(s)

Section 5-6 (Immediate or planned)

5

Incident Commander(s) Name/Agency Signature and Date

Name:

Date:

Name:

Date:

Name:

Date:

Name:

Date:

Name:

Date:

6

Law Enforcement or Operations Sec. Chief Name Signature and Date

Name:

Date:

Section 7

7	Traffic Control Points	Levels of Closure for Area
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
<p>Traffic control points must cover all sides of the incident and be located outside the Evacuation Warning area. Factors such as population, density and urban interface in a metropolitan area will require a large traffic control perimeter. Display Levels of Closure and Traffic Control Points on Evacuation Maps.</p> <p><u>Closure Levels:</u></p> <p>Level 1: Residents only; may require escorts.</p> <p>Level 2: Closed to all traffic except FD, LE, and other critical incident resources (i.e. utility companies, CalTrans, County Roads etc).</p> <p>Level 3: Closed to all traffic except FD and LE</p> <p>Level 4: Closed to all traffic including FD and LE.</p> <p>Traffic control points should be identified on the incident map by TCP and closure level in each geographical direction (Example: TCP 4).</p>		

Section 8

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8

Process for Initial Notification to Public (Reverse 911/Phone, EAS, Sirens, Door to Door) By Who, Date and Time initiated

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Section 9-10

9	Evacuation Routes For Public (Out of Area):	
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
10	Travel Route for Emergency Responders (Into Area):	
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
<p>Priority should be given to evac routes determination for Evac Order areas. Routes shall be coordinated with IC, Ops & Logs Sec. Chiefs & Red Cross. Display evacuation routes on incident maps. Consider transportation and barricade needs early.</p>		

Section 11

11	Public Shelters – Name, Address and Contact Information
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
<p>Public shelter locations must be coordinated between American Red Cross, LE, FD and Emergency Operations Center. Supervisor should identify approximate number of evacuees and anticipated duration of incident. Public shelters should be staffed with Incident Information Officers. Display Public shelters on incident maps with a red cross.</p>	

Section 12

12

Large Animal/Pet Shelters – Name, Address and Contact Information

6.

7.

8.

9.

Animal/Pet shelter locations must be coordinated between LE and Animal Control. Supervisor should identify approximate number/type of pets and anticipated duration of incident.

Coordinate animal/pet shelters with volunteer animal rescue groups.

Re-Population

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- A common complaint of residents is that once evacuated, they are not let back in once the danger subsides
 - ▣ Don't realize extent of damage to infrastructure
 - ▣ Unknown safety issues
 - ▣ Lack of utilities in effected area
- Incident staff should start planning early for repopulation
- Public Information

Provide as much information as possible to the public. Frustration will be eased, and people are more likely to evacuate if they are informed.

Section 13-14 (Repopulation)

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13	INCIDENT NAME:		INCIDENT #
	Date to be Initlated:		Time to be Initlated:
14	Re-Population Area(s)		Level of Closure or Lift all Closure
	1.		
	2.		
	3.		
	4.		

Section 15

15	Re-Population Checklist	Authorizing Name –Date-Time
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire or emergency threat mitigated	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities secured <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Water </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Infrastructure hazards mitigated (roads, bridges, etc.) <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Public Works <input type="checkbox"/> Cal Trans </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Law Enforcement approval <div> <input type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input type="checkbox"/> CHP <input type="checkbox"/> Local PD </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incident Commander Approval	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fire Agencies notified <div> <input type="checkbox"/> CAL FIRE <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Fire District/Department </div>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	American Red Cross notified	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Operations Center notified	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incident Information Officer notified	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incident Liaison Officer notified	
<input type="checkbox"/>	ICS 209 updated	

Section 16-17

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Evacuation Plan Distribution

<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Commanders	<input type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chiefs
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance Section Chief	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Information Officer
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Safety Officer
<input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/> Public Officials (Mayor/City Manager)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cal Trans/Local Streets Dept	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Operations Center
<input type="checkbox"/> County OES	<input type="checkbox"/> CAL Emergency Management Agency
<input type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prepared By:

Date:

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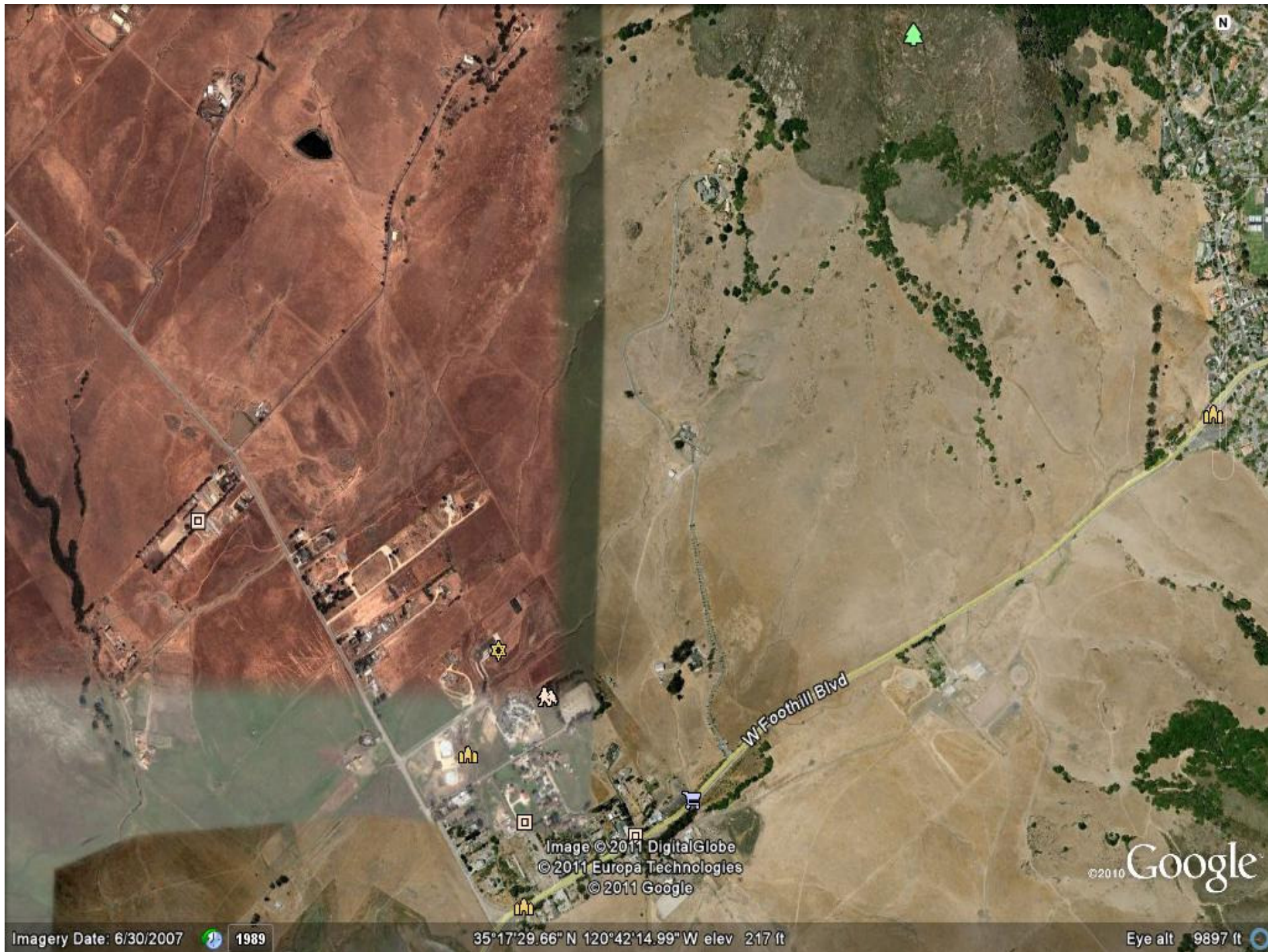
Incident Commander:

Time:

Let's Walk Through an Example

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- Here is a prepared evacuation plan for a wildfire in the Bishop Peak area near Foothill Blvd and O'Connor Way



O'Connor Fire – Section 1 & 2

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1	INCIDENT NAME: O'Connor Prepared by PVeneris	INCIDENT #CASLU001234 Date:6-29-11 Time:1400
2	Evacuation Area(s) & Type – Order, Warning, Shelter in Place, Safe Refuge Area	
1.	O'Connor Road - Address 230 to 1498 Evac Order - both sides of road	
2.	O'Connor from Laureate Lane to Foothill and Johe Rd area- Evac Warning - both sides of roads	
3.	Laureate School - Evacuation Order	
4.	Blue Granite Lane - Evacuation Order - All residences	
5.	SLO City West of Foothill at Los Cerros Dr and La Loma Dr - Evac Warning	

O'Connor Fire – Section 3-6

3	Decision Points to Initiate Above Actions		4 Predicted Time to Reach Evacuation Area
	1.	Immediate	Immediate Hour(s)
	2.	O'Connor Way from Laureate to Foothill and Johe RD. Warning to Order - Fire passes 500 O'connor	6-29-11 1530 Hour(s)
	3.	N/A	Hour(s)
	4.	N/A	Hour(s)
	5.	SLO City Limits warning to order - Fire Crosses Blue Granite Ln	6-29-11 1600 Hour(s)
<i>Media is allowed access under all closure levels unless prohibited by Penal Code Section 409.5</i>			
5	Incident Commander(s) Name/Agency Signature and Date		
	Name: CAL FIRE		Date: 6-29-11 1400
	Name: SLO Sheriff		Date: 6-29-11 1400
	Name:		Date:
	Name:		Date:
	Name:		Date:
6	Law Enforcement or Operations Sec. Chief Name Signature and Date		
	Name: CAL FIRE		Date: 6-29-11 1400

O'Connor Fire- Section 7

SLO County Incident Evacuation Plan and Incident Re-Population Plan

79

7

Traffic Control Points		Levels of Closure for Area
1.	O'Connor xLaureate	Level 3
2.	Laureate Lane	Level 1
3.	Blue Granite Lane	Level 3
4.	799 O'Connor (Drive way)	Level 4 (Power Lines arcing on road)
5.	O'Connor X 1090 Address	Level 3
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Traffic control points must cover all sides of the incident and be located outside the Evacuation Warning area. Factors such as population, density and urban interface in a metropolitan area will require a large traffic control perimeter. Display Levels of Closure and Traffic Control Points on Evacuation Maps.

Closure Levels:

Level 1: Residents only; may require escorts.

Level 2: Closed to all traffic except FD, LE, and other critical incident resources (i.e. utility companies, CalTrans, County Roads etc).

Level 3: Closed to all traffic except FD and LE

Level 4: Closed to all traffic including FD and LE.

Traffic control points should be identified on the incident map by TCP and closure level in each geographical direction (Example: TCP 4).

O'Connor Fire- Section 8

80

8

Process for Initial Notification to Public (Reverse 911/Phone, EAS, Sirens, Door to Door) By Who, Date and Time Initiated

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Reverse 911 and Door to Door - S.O, Poly PD, SLO PD - 1415 |
| 2. | Reverse 911 and Door to Door - S.O, Poly PD, SLO PD - 1415 |
| 3. | Reverse 911 and Door to Door - S.O, Poly PD, SLO PD - 1415 |
| 4. | Reverse 911 and Door to Door - S.O, Poly PD, SLO PD - 1415 |
| 5. | Reverse 911 and Door to Door - S.O, Poly PD, SLO PD - 1415 |

O'Connor Fire- Section 9-10

81

SLO County Incident Evacuation Plan and Incident Re-Population Plan

9	<i>Evacuation Routes For Public (Out of Area):</i>	
	1.	O'Connor Way to Cuesta (Camp SLO and Cuesta College Notified)
	2.	Blue Granite Ln to Foothill to SLO City
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
10	<i>Travel Route for Emergency Responders (Into Area):</i>	
	1.	Foothill to Blue Granite Lane
	2.	Foothill to O'Connor Way
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	
<p>Priority should be given to evac routes determination for Evac Order areas. Routes shall be coordinated with IC, Ops & Logs Sec. Chiefs & Red Cross. Display evacuation routes on incident maps. Consider transportation and barricade needs early.</p>		

O'Connor Fire – Section 11

82

11	Public Shelters – Name, Address and Contact Information
1.	SLO Veteran's Hall, 801 Grand Ave x Monterey Street, SLO. Red Cross Rep XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX @ 805 XXX-XXXX
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
<p>Public shelter locations must be coordinated between American Red Cross, LE, FD and Emergency Operations Center. Supervisor should identify approximate number of evacuees and anticipated duration of incident. Public shelters should be staffed with Incident Information Officers. Display Public shelters on incident maps with a red cross.</p>	

O'Connor Fire- Section 12

83

SLO County Incident Evacuation Plan and Incident Re-Population Plan

12	<i>Large Animal/Pet Shelters – Name, Address and Contact Information</i>
1.	Madonna Expo Center, 100 Madonna Road, HEET XXXX XXXXXXXX @ 805-XXX-XXXX
2.	
3.	
4.	
Animal/Pet shelter locations must be coordinated between LE and Animal Control. Supervisor should identify approximate number/type of pets and anticipated duration of incident.	
Coordinate animal/pet shelters with volunteer animal rescue groups.	

Evacuation Plan Summary or Briefing Sheet

84

- Once an Evacuation Plan is approved, it needs wide distribution
 - ▣ IC & Unified IC, Liaison Officer, Information Officer, Politicians, Field Staff
- A Summary or Briefing Sheet is a paragraph or two that can be used by the above staff to describe the objectives and framework of the Evacuation Plan to increase its success

O'Connor Fire –Section 13 & 14

85

Start planning for repopulation as soon as you start planning the evacuation!

SLO County Incident Evacuation Plan and Incident Re-Population Plan

13 **INCIDENT NAME: O'Connor** **INCIDENT #CASLO001234**
Date to be initiated:6-29-11 **Time to be initiated:1900**

14	Repopulation Area(s)	Level of Closure or Lift all Closure
1.	O'Connor Way - entire road (230 to 1498	Level 1 Closure
2.	Blue Granite Lane	Level 1 Closure
3.	All other areas	Lift all closures and Evac Warnings

O'Conner Fire-Section 15

15	Repopulation Checklist	Authorizing Name –Date-Time
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire or emergency threat mitigated	Cal Fire Ops-6-29-11 1830
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Utilities secured <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Electric <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Water	PGE 6-29-11 1840
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Infrastructure hazards mitigated (roads, bridges, etc.) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Works <input type="checkbox"/> Cal Trans	SLO Co Public Works 6-29-11 1840
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Law Enforcement approval <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sheriff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CHP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local PD	SO, CHP, SLO PD 6-29-11 1840
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other Laureate School	Principle 6-29-11 1840
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Incident Commander Approval	CAL FIRE and SO 6-29-11 1830
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fire Agencies notified <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAL FIRE <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire District/Department	SLU and SLO FD 6-29-11 1845
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	American Red Cross notified	Red Cross 6-29-11 1840
<input type="checkbox"/>	Emergency Operations Center notified	Not Opened
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Incident Information Officer notified	CAL FIRE 6-29-11 1835
<input type="checkbox"/>	Incident Liaison Officer notified	None assigned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ICS 209 updated	SLU ECC 6-29-11 1900

O'Connor Fire – Section 16 & 17

87

SLO County Incident Evacuation Plan and Incident Re-Population Plan

16 Evacuation Plan Distribution

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incident Commanders	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operations Section Chiefs
<input type="checkbox"/> Planning Section Chief	<input type="checkbox"/> Logistics Section Chief
<input type="checkbox"/> Finance Section Chief	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Information Officer
<input type="checkbox"/> Liaison Officer	<input type="checkbox"/> Incident Safety Officer
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public Officials (Mayor/City Manager)
<input type="checkbox"/> Cal Trans/Local Streets Dept	<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Operations Center
<input type="checkbox"/> County OES	<input type="checkbox"/> CAL Emergency Management Agency
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California Highway Patrol	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prepared By:

Date:

17 P Veneris

6-29-11

Incident Commander:

Time:

CAL FIRE and SO

1830

Tools to Help with Evacuations

Public Notification Systems

Shelters

Evacuation Forms

Keep the Public Informed

89

- Providing information to the public will allow for an effective evacuation
 - ▣ Inform the Sheriff Department & cooperators of any evacuations
 - ▣ Ensure evacuations areas are clearly defined
 - ▣ Request assistance with public notifications
 - ▣ Ensure defined evacuation areas are provided to the news media



Public Notification Methods and Systems

90

- Emergency Alert System (EAS)- A system of radio, TV, and cable networks that disseminate emergency information to the public. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander.
- Early Warning System (EWS) sirens – 131 sirens in Emergency Planning Zone utilized if protective actions are necessary. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander. *To be used in conjunction with the EAS*



Public Notifications Continued

91

☐ Phone Assistance Center

- A phone bank located at the Joint Information Center. Can be staffed during an emergency for the public to call in to. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander/County OES.

☐ Reverse 911

- A reverse telephonic notification system that alerts selected areas of necessary action on landline or self-registered phone. Request through Sheriff Watch Commander.

☐ Route Alerting

- Street by street alerting using bullhorns or PA systems.

Shelters & Safe points

92

- Temporary safe points can be utilized when the evacuation is immediate or the duration is expected to be short.
 - ▣ These are not the responsibility of the American Red Cross.
 - ▣ Food and restroom facilities should be made available.
- If evacuations are conducted, shelters need to be arranged.
 - ▣ American Red Cross operates shelters in San Luis Obispo County. Request through Sheriff's Watch Commander or County OES.

Pet Evacuations and Shelters

93

- Rural areas with high density livestock and equine populations do need extended evacuation notice.
 - ▣ These groups should be encouraged to evacuate at the “Evacuation Warning” level to allow for more time.
- Residents are more likely to evacuate if accommodations are made for their pets.
 - ▣ In partnership with VOAD, local non profits and County Animal Services do make arrangements for the sheltering of pets.
 - ▣ Horse Emergency Evacuation Team is also a coordinating agency with VOAD.

Evacuation Kits for Teams

94

- For planned evacuations, evacuation kits assist field teams and allow for an effective evacuation.
- Kits should include:
 - ▣ Team Assignment
 - ▣ Evacuation information sheet
 - ▣ Specifics on type of evacuation
 - ▣ Forms to track evacuation progress
 - ▣ Maps

Evacuation Team Assignment Form

95

- ❑ For accountability and tracking at ICP

EVACUATION TEAM ASSIGNMENTS		
Agency:		
Date:		
TEAM #	TEAM MEMBERS	CELL PHONE #
ASSIGNMENT LOCATION:		
ASSIGNMENT START TIME:	END TIME:	NOTES:

Evacuation Briefing and Info Sheet

96

□ To provide needed information to Evacuation Teams.

□ Includes:

- Type of evacuation
- Shelters available
- Pet information
- Contact numbers

EVACUATION BRIEFING AND INFO SHEET

Evacuation Information	
Location of staging area:	SO/PD/IC in charge:
Command Post:	Phone #:
Area(s) to be evacuated:	Assignment Location:
Type of Evacuation: <input type="checkbox"/> Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Order	
Type of area being evacuated: (houses, ranches, school, orchards, etc.)	
Maps of area obtained? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	How many residents being evacuated?
Notification systems utilized: <input type="checkbox"/> Reverse 911 <input type="checkbox"/> Sirens <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Community Services	
Location of evacuation shelter(s):	
Phone number for evacuees to call for information:	How will they be notified when they can return?
Contacts for persons needing assistance: Evacuation Assistance _____	
Equine/Animals	
Horse Emergency Evacuation Team (HEET) activated? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	HEET Phone #:
Name of contact person coordinating animal evacuations: _____	Contact person phone #:
Any pet friendly shelters open? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Shelter locations accepting animals::	
Other facilities accepting pets? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Locations of facilities::	
Types of animals accepted:	

Evacuation and Traffic Control Point Info Sheet

97


- For Evacuation Teams enforcing evacuations, closures, and traffic control points. Allows field staff to understand their role.

San Luis Obispo County Evacuation and Traffic Control Point Information Sheet

Date:	Time:
Nature of incident:	
The following area:	
<input type="checkbox"/> has been closed <input type="checkbox"/> has been evacuated <input type="checkbox"/> has restricted access	
Pursuant to the following authority:	
<input type="checkbox"/> _____ Fire Department <input type="checkbox"/> _____ Incident Commander <input type="checkbox"/> _____ San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department	
And:	
<input type="checkbox"/> 409.5 PC: Closing area in emergencies <input type="checkbox"/> 2812 VC: Closing of highways in emergencies	
Current evacuation/closure status of this area:	
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Evacuation Warning</u> : Civilians in this area are being warned of a potential threat to life and property from an emergency incident.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Evacuation Order</u> : Civilians are directed to leave the area due to an immediate threat to life and property from an emergency incident. Residents are not allowed to enter.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Closure Level 2 (Allow incident resources to enter)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Closure Level 3 (Allow only PD and FD to enter)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Closure Level 4 (Closed to all traffic including PD and FD)	
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Residents Admitted Only</u> (Closure level 1) The area is restricted to residents only as an effort to reduce congestion and allow access for emergency responders. Proof of residency is required for access.	
For more information about this situation call: _____	

Evacuation Log

98

 For Evacuation Teams to track which residents have been notified and who needs special assistance.

[illegible]

99

Evacuation Challenges



Refusals to Evacuate

100

- ❑ 'Refusals to Evacuate' can hamper an effective evacuation.
- ❑ Residents inside of their homes are allowed to remain if they choose. Record their information as time allows and let them know that resources may be unable to return to help them.
- ❑ Individuals in any other area besides their home, can be forced to evacuate.

Minors

101

- Minors found home alone can be evacuated.
- Minors home with parents who refuse to evacuate may be taken into custody
 - ▣ Child endangerment



Special Needs Individuals

102

- ❑ Special needs individuals need advanced warning. Encourage to evacuate at 'Evacuation Warning' level.
- ❑ Encourage transportation with a neighbor if possible.
- ❑ Identify what type of assistance the individual needs and report that information immediately to the ICP/EOC.
- ❑ Utilize Special Needs list in Emergency Planning Zone areas.
- ❑ Ambulances are limited, consider using wheelchair capable buses if possible

Resource Constraints

103

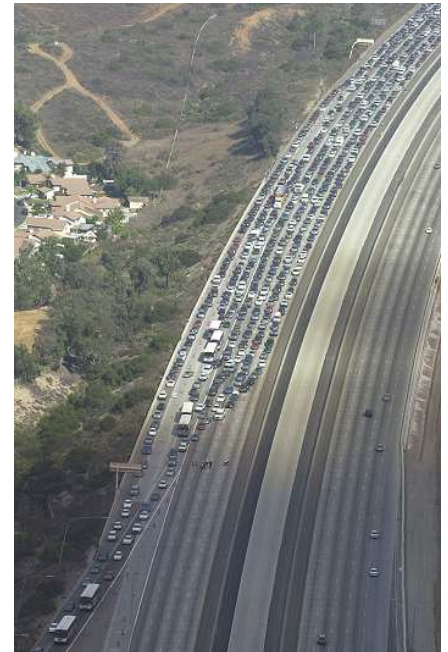
- ❑ On large-scale evacuations, resources will be limited. Ask for assistance early.
- ❑ Out of area resources may be unfamiliar with geography and policies. Providing evacuation packets/kits will assist with effective integration.



Road & Highway Gridlock

104

- ❑ Statistically, most civilian injuries and fatalities during emergencies occur while driving away from danger during an evacuation.
- ❑ Encourage civilians to leave early
- ❑ Encourage carpooling
- ❑ Encourage evacuees to limit belongings
 - ▣ Discourage evacuating in large vehicles such as RVs or trailers.



Road & Highway Gridlock

105

- If time allows, emergency planners need to consider and announce
 - ▣ Routes of egress for civilians leaving the area
 - ▣ Routes of ingress for emergency workers entering the area
 - ▣ Locations for civilians to go to for shelter and care

- Contra Flow – Reverse Traffic Flow
 - ▣ Very difficult to plan
 - ▣ Takes time and personnel to be safe and effective

Private Fire Protection Resources

106

- ❑ In California, Landowners already on-scene have the right to defend their property during an Emergency
 - ❑ Those rights do not extend to others/agents hired to protect property – Private Insurance Company firefighting vehicles
 - ❑ Resources must comply to evacuation orders
- ❑ Residents and agents may not enter an area already closed or evacuated.

Tips for Handling Private Resources

107

- ❑ Encourage Pre-Season, Pre-Incident Meetings if you are aware of resources that may get involved.
- ❑ Not considered incident resources
 - ❑ Instruct the resources on roles and expectations
- ❑ Should not be given assignment or direction from incident resources



108

In Summary

Before we move on to our breakout exercises:

What have we covered?

109

- Standardized terminology promotes an effective evacuation
- Evacuation Orders and Closures are enforceable unless someone is in their own home.
- Depending on the emergency, many different jurisdictions and agencies may be involved. Practice unified command and keep everyone informed.
- If evacuations are necessary, provide information to field workers, all jurisdictions, the public and the media.
- Challenges will occur, utilize your tools and ask for help early.

110

Breakout Exercises

Today's Breakout Exercises

111

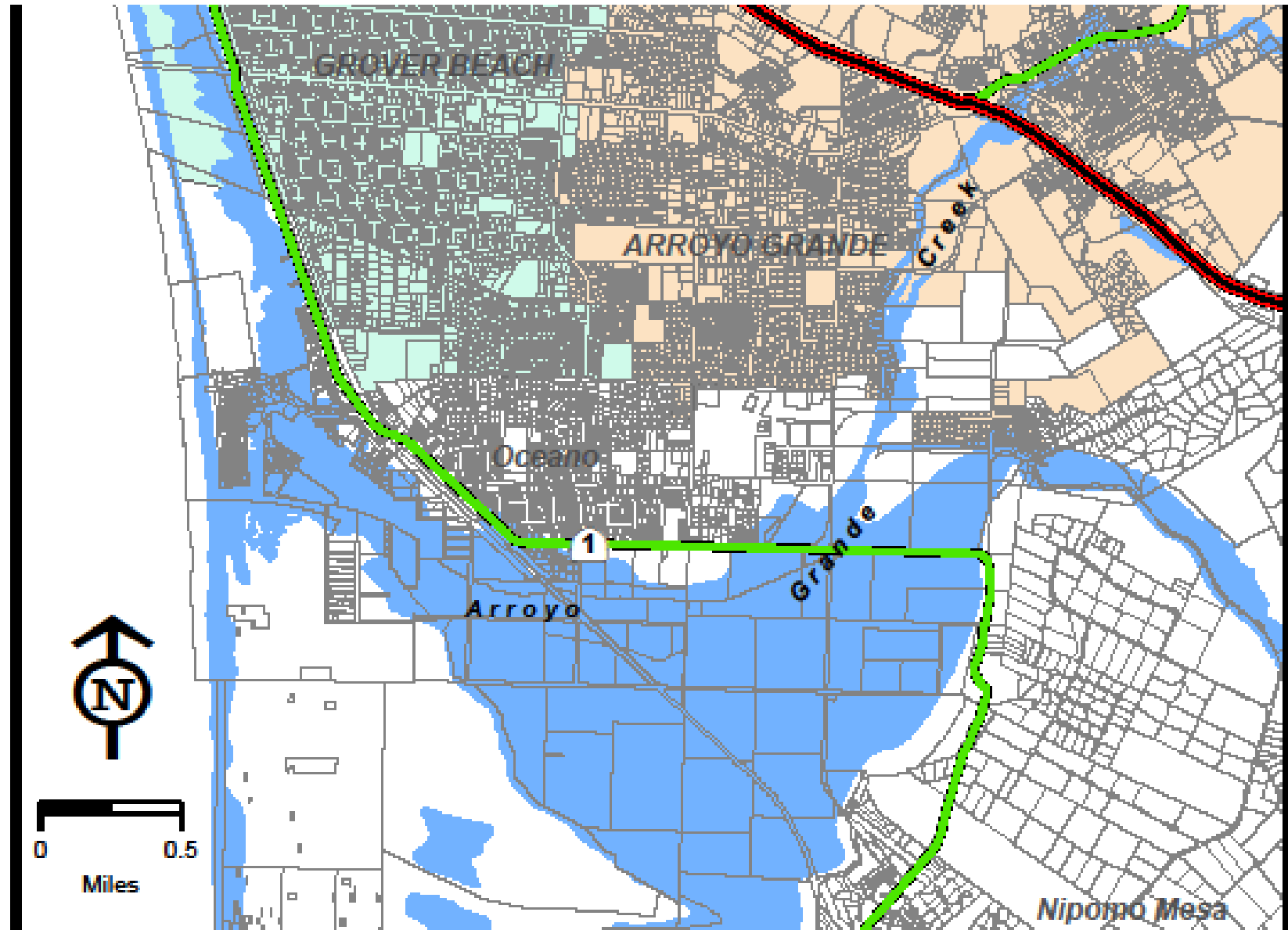
- ❑ All scenarios are plausible
- ❑ There are no tricks or hidden information
- ❑ All operational tasks or mitigation strategies are being completed by other incident personnel
- ❑ You have been asked by the Unified Incident Commanders to produce an **Evacuation Plan** that will be implemented by operational staff with map and briefing sheet

Flooding in Oceano and possible failure of Arroyo Grande Creek Levee



ARROYO GRANDE CREEK INUNDATION MAP

BASED ON FEMA FLOOD ZONE "A" DESIGNATION

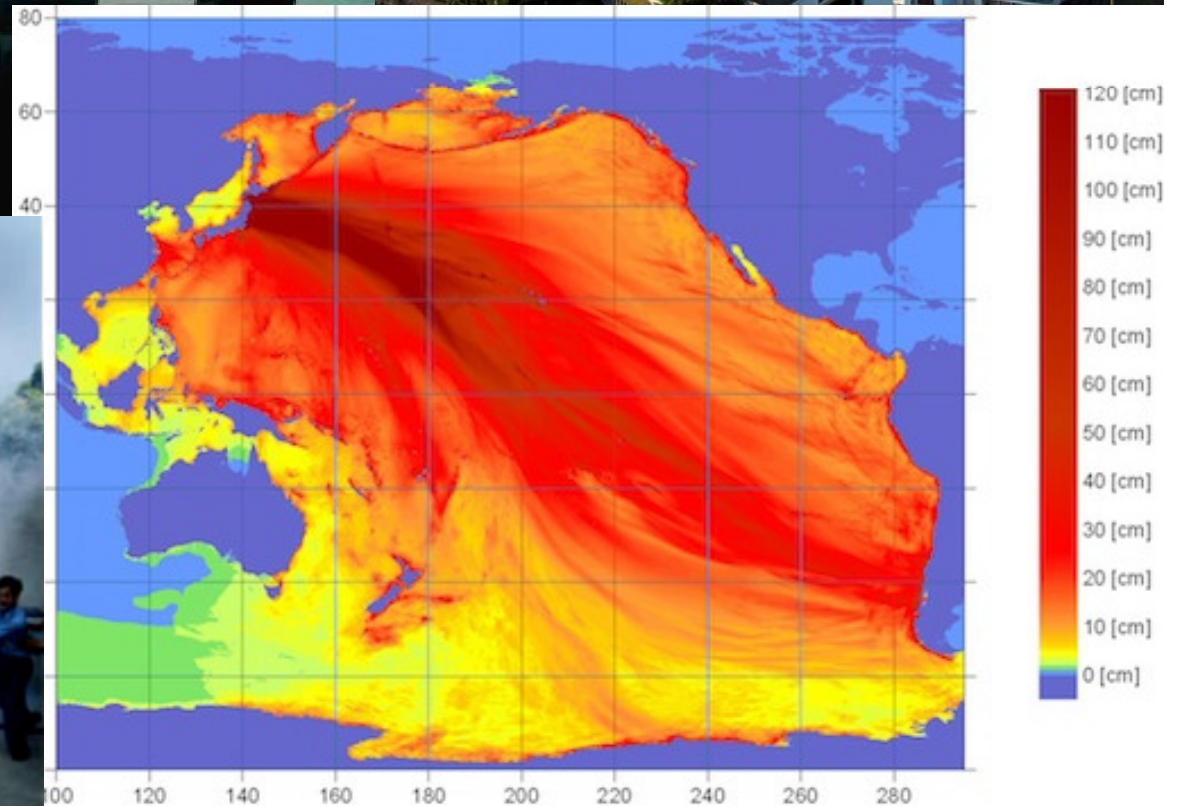




Hazardous Materials Incident on Hwy 101 between Atascadero and Templeton



Tsunami expected to affect community of Cayucos



[illegible]

If observed editing of a particular base is difficult, the initial task of the experimenter will be to evaluate any alternative relative implied by the predicted tandem value(s). These preliminary steps will include calculations of the standard using a library of standards, including unmutagenized, Section 111, (data not tabulated) and (data not shown). While evaluation is possible if the reference standard is present, in this situation, any lack of effect cannot be quantitated and the results are not subject to the same analysis.

After the incident has occurred, people and emergency services will simply be directed to seek high ground immediately.

High-fidelity and high-resolution structural information is obtained by applying phase retrieval techniques to the data of a conventional ptychographic experiment. In the absence of a significant incident Coherent electron beam, the spatial resolution is limited by the size of the detector. However, the use of a high-resolution detector and a high-resolution reconstruction algorithm can overcome this limitation. The use of a high-resolution detector and a high-resolution reconstruction algorithm can overcome this limitation. The use of a high-resolution detector and a high-resolution reconstruction algorithm can overcome this limitation.

► Toward Indecision in the Moment—Based on his own experiences, judgments of others, and the public's role in the 2004 election, the author argues that the 2008 election will be a referendum on the role of the public in the political process.

- Casey Calkins:** The article did not only lay out the case for the laboratory of observed clinical and epidemiological data on influenza. However, the authors have taken on a variety of additional issues as well as confirmation that it is desirable to work in a laboratory. The authors have taken on a variety of additional issues as well as confirmation that it is desirable to work in a laboratory. The authors have taken on a variety of additional issues as well as confirmation that it is desirable to work in a laboratory.

- **With a lot of** a large number of; many
- **With a lot of** a large number of; many
- **With a lot of** a large number of; many
- **With a lot of** a large number of; many

For California's and 110 County Government's, information regarding the various services, however, the other agencies may be utilized to assist, either by request through the state or coordinated or by necessity to take the lead property.

Protective Actions and Levels of Care:

- Reduction Order**—An Education Child is found when treatment is commonly restricted to a defined child, is determined to be the best source of action. The EDC Training Manual Plus provides that this Child could be selected when it meets the following criteria: found for the EDC County only.
- Reduction Within**—An Education Child is found when it is commonly restricted to a defined child at the point of the EDC. The best property from a location. The EDC Training Manual Plus provides that it meets this Child could be a suitable when it meets the following criteria: found for the EDC only.

[illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

Over the whole of 3 weeks, sample 1000000 covers only local climate. While sample 1000000000 covers only daily weather, local details in high density of frequency appears also at other scales of resolution. Digging deeper in searching of proportional (local) would be limited throughout the study but it is helpful local (sampled) with information for the work.

Communications should be kept factual and pertinent. While you generally expect to be contacted, due to the risks of critical and false communications, efforts to reach should be minimized. Liaisons will likely be assigned to handle this duty, however, it should not be a significant impact in operations.

Expeditiously get word out early, only communication with the general public during times of possible public relations is large. Once communication with the public may be done through multiple methods including: News 711, Emergency Alert System (EAS), Emergency System (EAS), Radio, Television, social media and a call center.

1. **Pre-breeding**

2. Post-handling

^c Miles of the railroad have yielded showing County School No. 60 and Franklin Hamilton Mills. Still only a little of the gray Spink.

[illegible]

1. *Scenario 1: A large fire broke out in a building during an evacuation drill.*
2. *Initial observation: Thick black smoke billowed from the building, obscuring the entrance. A loud alarm sounded throughout the facility.*
3. *Immediate actions taken:*
- Evacuation of all personnel from the building.
 - Activation of fire extinguishers and fire hoses.
 - Calling the fire department.
 - Establishing a perimeter around the building.
 - Ensuring that all exits were clear.
 - Assigning personnel to assist those with mobility issues.
4. *Fire department arrival:*
- Firefighters arrived within 10 minutes.
 - They established a command post outside the building.
 - They used hoses to extinguish the fire.
 - They searched for any trapped personnel.
 - They confirmed that the fire was under control.
5. *Post-fire investigation:*
- A fire investigation team was sent to the building.
 - They determined the cause of the fire.
 - They identified the areas that were most affected.
 - They provided recommendations for future prevention.
 - They conducted a debriefing session with all personnel.
6. *Conclusion:*
- The evacuation drill was successful.
 - All personnel were safely evacuated.
 - The fire was quickly extinguished.
 - The investigation identified areas for improvement.
 - The recommendations will be implemented.

After the inevitable congeneric plant, *Impatiens* flowers had strongly affected my legs. I didn't get them until inside the station as intelligence gathering continues along the coast, showing the incident somewhat, you'll see and indeed the ICC is still the same place. Depending on the amount of damage, *Impatiens* had been only like this in the site.

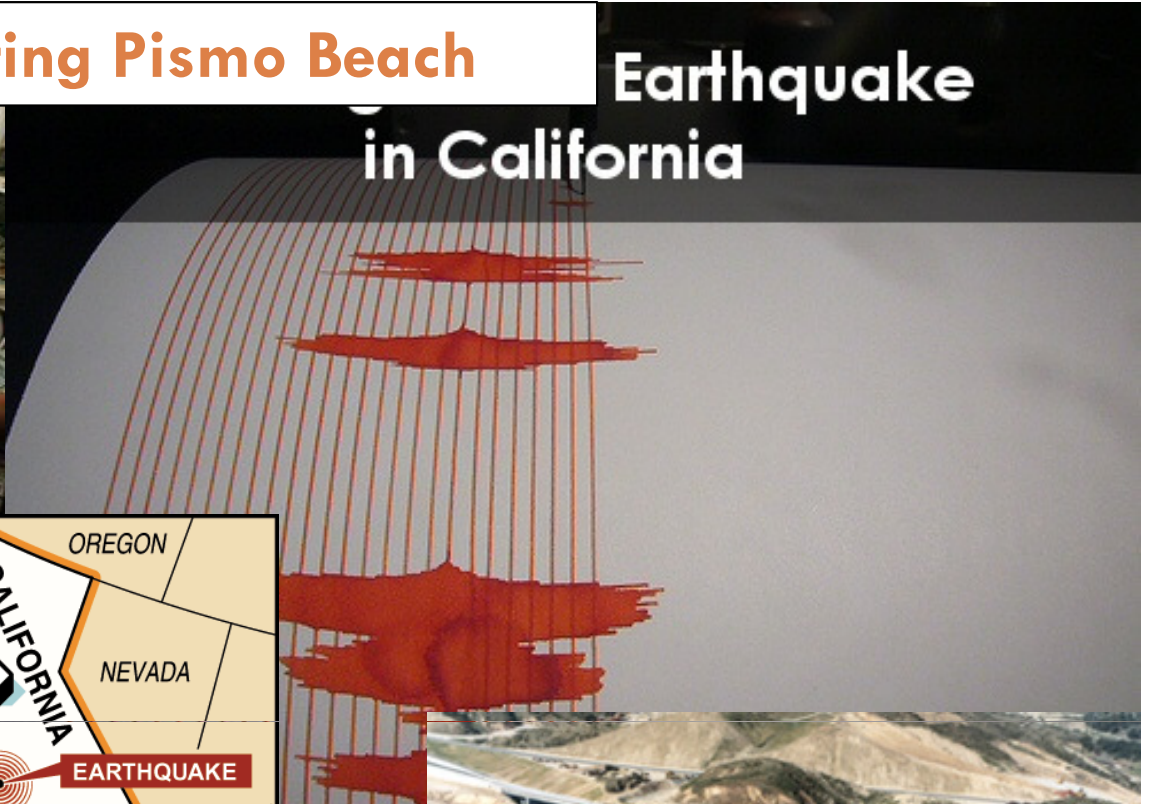
[†] *Statistical significance, $p < 0.05$, was determined by regression analysis.*

The small town has express and access routes to Highway 1 north and south and Old Creek Rd to the east. The southward of the town is expected to incur more damage in the event of a large tsunami. The downtown area, including fuel stations, schools and the town fire station are all well within the inundation zone, as are many homes along the leading beach front properties.



Earthquake Affecting Pismo Beach

Earthquake in California



Wildfire in Santa Rita Road Area



Scenarios

120

- ❑ Work as a team – you each bring skills and perspectives the incident commanders need for this evacuation
- ❑ Prepare a written plan for your evacuation
- ❑ Prepare a operational briefing map to use to brief emergency workers
- ❑ Present a operational briefing to the group (who will be implementing your evacuation)
- ❑ Be prepared for questions regarding your plan
- ❑ Prepare a short narrative or briefing sheet

121

Questions?